Forced Displacement and Migration of Labourers in Faridabad: with special Reference to Covid–19

Synopsis

Submitted in the Partial fulfillment for the requirement of

Doctor of Philosophy

In

Sociology

Submitted by

Geeta Sharma

Under the Supervision of

Prof. Poornima Jain

Deptt. Of Political Science & Sociology

Faculty of Social Sciences

Department of Sociology & Political Science

Faculty of Social Science

Dayalbagh Educational Institute (Deemed to be University)

Dayalbagh, Agra-282005

2022

INTRODUCTION

In the starting of 2020 forced displacement and migration has gained attention world wide due to covid-19 pandemic. What is forced displacement? Forced displacement is an involuntary movement of a person or people away from their home or region. “The UNHCR defines forced displacement as follows:

Displaced as a result of persecution, conflict generalized violence or human rights violations” (UNHCR Global Trends 2014). According to UNESCO, forced displacement is the “Forced movement of people from their locality or environment and occupational activities, with its leading cause being armed conflict”. The term displaced persons was widely used during world war second, following subsequent refugee outflows from Eastern Europe (Wyman 1945-1951) “According to the most recent estimates of displacements there are 79.5 million forcibly displaced persons by conflict in the world, including

45.7 million internally displaced, 26 million refugees, 4.2 million asylum seekers” (Global Trends UNHCR 2019).

Types of Forced Displacement:

- If the displacement is caused due to economically driven projects such as SardarSarovar Project in India, it is called development induced displacement.
- If a displaced person who left his/her region because of political persecution or violence, but do not cross international border are referred to as internally displaced person and it is called internal displacement.
- If the displaced persons have crossed an international boarder then they are called refugees.
- If displaced persons crossing an international border without permission from the country they are called illegal immigrants.
- If a person lost job due economic factors such as economic downturns or structural change (Indeed.com) it is called job displacement.
- Media displacement- The emergency of e-mail and then new phenomenon such as chat rooms, message boards, emergence of SMS and then social media has taken the place of print media it is called media displacement. It occurs through technological developments.

- In relationships displacement becomes a defense mechanism, in which a person vent out his/her negative emotions from its original source to a less threatening recipient for example if a person reprimanded by his/her boss at work place, he/she could not do anything. It would be unwise to vent out anger on the boss, so he/she will wait for going home and redirect anger on family members without their mistake.

Causes of forced displacement

Forced displacement may directly result from natural disasters like Cyclones, Earthquakes, Droughts and Landslides etc. examples of forced displacement caused by natural disasters are: 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami 2005 Hurrricane Katrina in USA 2011 East African Drought.

- **Man made causes:**

- This displacement describes forced displacement caused by political entities, conflicts, war, development etc. According to UNESCO armed conflicts stands as the most common cause behind forced displacement.
- Forced displacement caused by criminal activities- Displacement in Mexico due to drug cartel.

Forced displacement caused by political conflict-

- In 1949-56 Palestinian Exodus, according to historian BannyMoriss Israel had displaced and expelled between 30000-40000 Palestinians (Moriss 2004).
- In the West Bengal due to post poll violence. People were forced to leave their native places because they have affiliation a particular political party.
- Outbreak of Syrian conflict, early in the decade and still continuing.
- The massive flow of statelessRohingya refugees from Maymmar to Bangladesh and India. Rohingyas are considered as threat to national security.
- Renewed conflict and security concerns in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Somalia. (UNHCR Report Global Trends 2019)
- Terrorism in Kashmir Led to over 250,000 displacements of Kashmiri Pundits (FM Review.org.)

Forced Displacement and Manmade environment disaster-

- 2019 Amazon Rain Forest wild fires (Shannon 2019).

- Chernobyl Nuclear disaster 1986 in Ukraine contaminated the whole city, forcing the displacement of over the 1 Lac people (Phillip 2014).
- Bhopal Gas Tragedy December 1984.
- Fukushima Melt Down 2011

Causes of job Displacement:-

- Pandemic or natural disasters.
- The state of the economy.
- Business model changes.
- Company or acquisition.
- Company closure.
- Industry Change- Rise of online news outlets severely impacted the print news paper industry, leading to mass displacement of employees like reports, editors and office staff.

Despite international calls for unilateral ceasefire in ongoing conflicts to enable Covid-19 disease to get in control forced displacement is also a cause of new vulnerabilities and therefore migrations happens, this phenomenon is going on in India. "India has highest level of disaster displacement in south Asia in absolute terms, and consistently one of the highest in the world. An Average of around 3.6 million people every year were displaced between 2008-19, majority by flooding. India is also prone to other sudden and slow onset hazards including earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones and storms and droughts. Conflicts like in Kashmir and localized and ethnic and religious violence also caused displacement every year, although to a much lesser extent" (IMDC Geneva). Covid-19 is creating internally displaced persons (IDP) all over the India. In India, states not central government is charged with helping IDP's. This displacement is causing internal migration and this type of migration is undoubtedly helping corona virus to spread all over the India.

Migration can be defined as geographic displacement, in which people relocate either temporarily or permanently (Dueby and Mallah (2015). As migration is always there in human society but accelerated in last period of 18thh century when industrialization started and its consequence was urbanization. This phenomenon began in Britain and spread around the world and continues to this day. This

migration process consists of displaced persons, refugees and economic migrant (IOM 2013). 45.36 Crores Indians (37%) are migrant labourers according to 2011 census. It is Internal Migration within one geo- political entity usually a nation state. “It is a general trend of movement from rural to urban areas people use to travel for education, for economic purpose or because of natural disaster or civil disturbances” (World Migration Report 2020). “Top destinations for migrants is Delhi followed by Mumbai, southern States have become migrant magnet in recent years. According 2011 census from other state in Delhi and Mumbai numbered 9.9 million, or almost a third of the combined population of 29.2 million in these metropolises” (Dinesh 2020). “As widely perceived Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are responsible for the most migrants. According to 2011 census, 20.9 million people migrated outside form these two states. Out of this 37% of the total number of people who were inter-state migrants. The hindi belt is the main source of migrants. According to the census, four states Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh accounted for 50% of India’s total inter-state migration. On the other side Delhi, Gujrat, Uttar-Pradesh and Haryana housed 50% of the country’s inter- state migrants. Interestingly Uttar Pradesh figures in both lists. Uttar Pradesh has the highest share of out migrants while Maharashtra has highest share of in-migrants” (Jha and Kaboosa 2020). There are various types of internal migration.

1 Internal - moving within a country

(a) Interstate – Migration from one state to another

(b) intra state – Migration within state.

2 External - moving to another country

Immigration and Emigration- It is a process through which individuals become permanent residents or citizens of another country for Ex. If a person from India move to America it is immigration where as for India it is Emigration means leaving one’s own country.

3 Long-term

4 Short-term

There are two factors responsible for migration.

1. Push Factor- Poverty, lack of opportunities, natural and manmade disasters, low agricultural productivity, lack of security, Lack of medical facilities, bad governance, oppression of

minorities, population growth, and Human rights violation.

2. Pull Factor- Employment facilities, Good Education, Better Infrastructure, Good living conditions and basic amenities, labour demand, welfare state benefits, Political stability, rule of law and better environment.

Reasons for migration in India are:-

1. "14.7% migrate for work & employment 43.8% migrate due to marriage
2. 1.2% migrate for Business purpose
3. 3% for education
4. 9.7% migrated for various reasons.

Two-Thirds of women migrated, cited marriage as reason. Among men one third of total migration is due to work & business, it is single largest reason for migration among men" (Chisti 2020). Migration's impact can be both positive and negative. Positive impact includes:

- labour demand and supply.
- Economic Remittances.
- Skill Development.
- Food security.
- Demographic advantage etc.

Negative Impact:

- Population explosion in cities.
- crumbling of Infrastructure in cities
- Demographic Profile changes.
- Increased slums.
- Increasement in crime.
- Pollution
- Brain Drain- Source state suffers from the loss of human capital.

So Covid-19 is causing internal migration but unfortunately it is a reverse migration. Migration generally occurs from rural to urban areas but due to covid-19 it is occurring urban to rural areas.

Indian government has declared it a pandemic under the disaster management

Act 2005. “Covid-19 was first reported in Wuhan, China and was subsequently spread worldwide” (Huang 2020). “The earliest date of symptom onset was 1st December 2019. The symptoms of those patients, included fever, malaise, dry cough and dyspnea, was diagnosed as viral pneumonia. Initially, the disease was called Wuhan pneumonia by the press because of the area and pneumonia symptoms” (Chan 2020). Later on “The World Health Organization (WHO) temporarily termed the new virus 2019 novel corona virus and officially named this infectious disease corona virus disease 2019 on February 12 2020”(Kain and Howet 2019). “Subsequently human to human transmission of covid-19. Occurring within Hongkong has been shown in clinical data. Since covid-19 initially Emerged in China, the virus has evolved since then and rapidly spread to other countries worldwide as a global threat on 11th March 2020 the WHO finally made the assessment that covid-19 can be characterized as pandemic following 1918 Spanish Flu (H1N1) 1957 Asian Flu (H2N2) Hongkong Flu (H3N2) and 2009 pandemic Flu (H1N1)” (Kain and Howet 2019).

In few Months it spread all over the world worst affected countries are Italy, U.K, USA, France, Spain, Brazil, Mexico and India. “On 7th March 2021 Across the world there have been a total 11,64,97,629 confirmed corona virus cases. This includes 4,80,80,453 people who are being treated, 6,58,29,393 who have recovered and 25,87,783 who have died. Currently USA is worst affected, total registered cases in USA are 2,89,49,1593 confirmed Covid-19 cases. 5,24,262 people have died of covid-19 in USA”. Despite limited medical facilities India has managed covid-19 more efficiently. The world is bracing for a new second wave of covid deaths and infection even as several countries have started historical vaccination campaign. “The second wave has affected USA more on June 17 2021 there is total 34,365,985 covid-19 cases and total deaths are 6,16,150 after USA comes India. In India total cases are 29,700,313 and total deaths are 3,81,931. Though India is far behind from USA in health facilities and India is 2nd most populous country in the world (www.worldometers.info)”.

There are many variants of corona virus in second wave and it is more lethal than the first wave it is effecting younger people more. In that situation many countries declared lockdown; India also followed other countries anddeclared lockdown on eve of March 24 2020. It was necessary as Covid -19 is contagious, so social distancing, border closures followed the lockdown. Rich and Middle class approved the decision. However the real matter is did the leadership keep in mind the lockdown

implication on the lives of migrant labourers, underprivileged, or marginalized groups of the country. Lockdown stopped mobility, commercial activities and social interactions. In India, the pandemic caused a severe crisis of mobility with migrant labourers in many major cities seeking to return to their hometowns. Their desperate attempts to return home by any means available left the lockdown ineffective in several areas from the scale of the attempted exodus, it is evident the government of India did not account for this enormous magnitude of internal migrants, with the 4 hour notice before the first lockdown took migrants by surprise. The shutdown of commercial activities effectively cut off the primary sources of income for many of these labour migrants, leaving them with little or no resources.

India continued to witness the world's largest lockdown till September 2020. India's 4 Cr. Migrants population left vulnerable with the announcement of the lockdown with the entire country coming to standstill. Offices, factories closed, leaving the migrants labourers survive for themselves. The widespread anxiety of getting infected and dying far away from their family and loved ones made migrants move to their hometowns.

The Covid-19 outbreak in India has been declared a disaster. The ministry of home affairs has notified the pandemic under the Disaster Management Act 2005, following the National Disaster Management Authority's (NDMA) order on 24 March 2020. The sudden lockdown and consequent shutdown of transport created humanitarian crises in many states as fearful migrant workers took to highways trying to walk thousands of kilometers to their homes. "Uttar Pradesh had sent back 1.35 Lakh migrants, Bihar 10 Lakh. 11 Lakh migrant workers have left the Maharashtra and 20.05 Lakh have gone back home from Gujrat" (Chisti 2020). What were the reasons for reverse migration in Covid-19 times, economic activities suspended- migrants lost their jobs and incomes Review of literature

We have given review literature on forced displacement and migration since covid-19 is a new phenomenon so there is not much literature available on this topic so we have reviewed covid-19 literature from news papers and magazine articles. The differing impacts of forced displacement and migration in covid- 19 times on different segments of Indian population has illustrated Indian society's stratification while rich & middle class approved it, the neglected interstate migrant labourers went back home barefoot hungry and thirsty. They were displaced and migrated also due to Covid-19.

Review of Literature on Migration

- **Deshingkar (2004)** – "Understanding the implications of migration for pro-poor Agricultural growth", the area of study of rural India the study is on secondary sources. Objective of the study is "Does the migration helps to alleviate poverty in rural India." the key findings at the paper are increasing mobility of rural urban migration is happening because of nature of migration is temporary or seasonal. This type of migration helps the migrants to increase the flow of remittances mainly from non-farm activities in urban location, which is easily available. This creates a demand for income generating opportunity in non- farm activities rather than agricultural income, although these temporary migrants are living in rural areas.
- **Dubey, Jones and Sens (2004)** "Surplus labour, Social Structure & Rural to Urban migration evidence from Indian Data". Their study depends on secondary sources they also used empirical method. They conducted their study in India objectives of the study are how surplus labour causes migration? To know the relationship between agriculture and migration. This paper mainly focuses on surplus labour, Social Structure and rural to urban migration. The empirical analysis on India's rural urban migration suggests that the rural urban migration is influenced by the existence of surplus labour states with high labour land Ratio and low agricultural productivity or, likely to see more out migration. The major findings of this paper are that rural urban migration phenomenon is complex in native and basically depends on socio-economic conditions a well as possessions of skills. This suggests that an individual, whose level of education is low, is less likely to move to urban areas. This also indicates that they failed to acquire higher education because they are poor. The major policy implication is that the policy makers should not conclude that because at Rural-Urban migration, rural poverty decreases in the surplus labour regional as poor people are less likely to move.
- **Katy and Zahir (2006)** – Place social protection and migration in Bangladesh-a londoni village in Bishwanath: It is an empirical study the objectives are to know the relationship between poverty and migration? And to know the socio- economic impact of migration on the society. The paper highlights on the relationship between migration, poverty and social protection in an area of

Bangladesh where the rate of migration towards London is very high. These migrants are able to create a socio-economic impact during their short or long stay in their respective places. Their investment increases the livelihood conditions and provides the poor people some kind of social-protection. This not only help the poor in that region but also attracts the people from the other regions where this kind of economic development is absent due to lack of international migration. Thus papers suggest that this migration nature not only benefit of the society at large, it also provide the desired social-protection that the poor people are looking for.

- **Shanthi (2006)** – "Female labour migration in India". The area of study is India and study depends on secondary sources. The objective of the paper is to identity the pace of employment oriented migration. Traditionally in case of woman it was observed that the marriage is the main reason for migrations but the recent trend also emphasis the rise of independent women migration on the background of increase in employment opportunities in government sector, export industries etc.
- **Report on migration by department for international development (2007)-** Moving out of poverty making migration work better for poor people: the objective of the report is to find out the role of globalization in migration. This report is empirical. The report discusses how migration can improve the economic condition of the poor people and hence reduce the poverty. Although there are different reasons for migration still today globalization plays a crucial role. Due to globalization movement of resources becomes easier, thus it helps the countries to reduce labour shortage and improves the standard of living among rural poor whereas at the national level, movement of people towards well-developed areas can provide an opportunity to improve their living conditions.
- **Amangla and beni (2007)** – "Rural/Urban migration A Thematic report on Nagaland. The objectives of the study are to discuss the issue of rural-urban migration from the point of view of urbanization. They adopted the field research methodology. The paper discusses the issue of Rural –Urban migration from the point of views of urbanization. Rural people try to leave the place of origin because they feel that there is stagnation in terms of low socio- economic

opportunities for self-imprisonment. This results in non-availability of education and training facility in rural areas, forcing them for out migration. Thus this creates the pressure on urban areas.

- **Rebakka (2009)-**Exit and Save-Migration and saving under violence: The area of study is Columbia. The objectives of the study are what caused the migration in Columbia? Doest migration lead to lower saving? This study adopted the both primary and secondary sources for the research. This paper tests whether violence leads to migration and lower savings. The model developed in this paper argued that violence will increase migration. Moreover, even after violence mostly in the form of Guerrilla Attack in Columbia, people do not move, but as the consequences of attack their saving amount decreases and to compensate for the loss assets they are forced to leave the place of origin.
- **Hazra (2012)** – "Rural India- Still floating towards cities." Area of study is India the objectives of the study are 1. What causes the migration in rural areas in India. 2. How to reduce poverty in rural areas of India. This study depends on secondary sources. This paper mainly focuses on push and full factors of migration. Out of the different factors, poverty is considered as the main push factor for rural urban migration, the author also specify that migration primarily occurs due to disparities in regional development so instead of alleviating poverty of people, government should work on the policies to reduce the poverty in the region.

Review of Literature on forced displacement

Hemadri and mander (1999) "Dams, Displacement policy and law in India, working paper of the world commission on Dams" They studied the Bargi Dam Project in Madhya Pradesh. Their objective was to study the trauma faced by villagers due to forced displacement. They adopted field research methodology. According to them villagers had no choice but to reallocate themselves according to Government policies. To impose the trauma of forced displacement on any population is grave enough. To do it again and again merely because of casual planning or lack of co-ordination among departments and project officials reflect bureaucratic insensitivity and callousness at its best.

- **Parsuraman (1999)-** The special vulnerabilities of women to displacement: Any loss of access to traditional sources of livelihood- land, forest, sea, river, pasture or cattle, marginalizes women on the labour market it is only when land and other sources are replaced that women atleast partially regain their economic status. Women not only suffered in terms of health and nutrition, they also lost the capacity to provide a secure future for their children. By resorting to seasonal migration they have unknowingly denied their children access to school, healthcare and other welfare services.

- **FernandeS (2000)** "Pawns in Development India disasters Report human- instigated disasters". A study in Madhya Pradesh in 1987 of Narmada Valley Project, this study's objective was to know how much knowledge people have about compensation and resettlement policy. He used both primary and secondary sources for research. He found out that three years after work on Sardarsarover dam. Commenced, showed people did not know which villages would be submerged, when and how many of them would be displaced, whether they would be resettled or what compensation would be paid this situation is not specific to sardarsarover but a reality of most projects.

- **Carnea (2002) -** A Sociologist based at the world bank who has researched development induced displacement and resettlement for two decades, points out that forced displacement from one's own land, and habitat makes people more poorer than before. This study's objective was to know how the forced displacement affect people. Carnea's impoverishment risk and reconstruction model proposes that eight potential risk comes with displacement. These potential risks are landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, Marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, loss of access to common property and social disintegration. Further two more risks come from displacement have been added by Robinson 2003 (i) Loss of access to Community services (ii) Violation of human Rights.

- **Dass, Banerjee and Kumar(2004)-** They conducted in Uttarakhannd District and their objective was to know how many people will be displaced and affected by Tehri Dam and this study was empirical. The Tehri Project is multipurpose irrigation and power project in the Gangas valley in

Uttarakhand State. initially in 1969 it was estimated that about 13,413 would be affected by the construction of the dam. But a working group for environmental appraisal of Tehri dam established in 1979 put figure expected internal displacement to 85,600 persons.

- **Gibney (2005)** – "Immigration and Asylum: from 1900 to the present." This study's objective was to know the causes of development induced displacement . This study used secondary sources for its research. Construction of dams, hydropower plants, irrigation projects, artificial reservations and canals, Dams building is the greatest cause of development induced displacement worldwide. According to a report of the world commission on Dams "The construction of large dams has led to the displacement of some 40 to 80 million peoples worldwide.
- **Sphere India report(2018)-** The Kerala floods accounted for more than half of India's new displacement in 2018. This reports objective was to know the scale of devastation and displacement caused by the flood. This report used secondary sources for its survey. As many as 1.5 Million people were recorded as displaced in about 56 thousand camps set up by the authorities. That figure is significant under estimate of the overall scale of displacement, given that unknown number of IDPs stayed with friends and family or in rented accommodation.
- **According to the internal displacement monitoring centre (2020) :** There were thought to be around 900,000 people living in internal displacement as a result of disasters across India as on 31 December 2020. Conflict displacement is also a regular occurrence. The main long standing conflicts revolve around the disputed Kashmir Region, Separatism in North East and the naxlitemaoist insurgency in the so called "red-corridor" of central and eastern states. Localized violence such as 2013's Muzzafarnagar riots can also quickly lead to significant forced development. In December 2019, the Indian Government passed the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), it lead to protest and violence irrupted all over the country. More than 1800 people were flee and centre camps in Delhi (Internal Displacement.org).
- **According to World Bank study** over 60% of development – induced displacement worldwide resulted from development of urbanization and transportation projects. Development projects

implemented in highly populated asian cities leading to particularly high scale of forced displacement. The Mumbai urban Transport project led to the displacement of 1 lakh people. According Michael carnea the displacements caused by urbanization affects larger number of women than construction of Dams.

Review of Literature on covid-19

Economist Jan Dreze (2020) stated that the lockdown had been almost a death sentence for the underprivileged of the country further stating the policies are made or influenced by a class of people who pay little attention to the consequences for the underprivileged".

Kant (2020) NITI Aayog CEO- admitted that the migrant workers could have been better taken care of and stated that it was the responsibility of state government." "Thousands of migrants had protested across the country for reasons ranging from demanding transport back home". "quality of food served"[23] not being allowed to enter Uttar Pradesh after walking 200 Km" "migrants protest against government directives preventing them to walk home". "many migrants travelled without social distancing as it was not possible they were travelling in large groups". "In Aurangabad, 16 Migrants were killed on the 8th May after a freight train ran over them while they were sleeping on the tracks, exhausted from walking. 26 migrants were killed in an accident between two trucks carrying migrant in Auriya on 16 May".

Tumbe (2020) puts India's reverse migration since mid march conservatively at 30 million or 3 Crore or 15-20% of urban work force. Lot of Intra-state migration is not accounted for.

Majid (2020) Works with International labour organization's team for south asia. In a paper for the Indian forum, he said the overall number is likely to be around 5 million in the 1st wave.

Sharma (2020) Northern part of Uttar Pradesh and eastern part of Bihar witnessed the highest number of migrant returns, according to a written reply by santoshkumargangwar, minister of the State Department of labour and employment in parliament September 14, 2020

Aggarwal and Raj (2020) In an regrettable incident reported on April/21 2020, 12 years old child died after walking over 100 Km from her workplace in bhupalpallydistrict in Telangana to her native place in Chattisgharh'sBijapur District she was 11 Km away from her home. At any point of time, this may seem an extreme episode or anomaly. But not in covid times, when there have been too many

disturbing images and reports of millions of migrants walking back to their homes a nationwide lockdown come into force in March 2020.

"Migrants attempting to reach home have been subjected to inhumane beating disinfection and quarantine conditions that violate the constitutional right to dignity lockdown measures also violate their right to life and health in so far as they confine migrants to their rented accommodations without access to food and water for an indefinite period and without prior warning given those allowed to travel have been exposed to harmful chemicals in a crude attempt of disinfection.

"Indian government had flown back citizens who were stranded abroad but it did not provide similar travel support for internal migrants until May 2020. This unequal treatment of equal citizens is questionable."

Kumar (2020) Durgabai an Adivasi woman migrant worker from Udaipur Rajasthan was telling her experience. She told that she was very scared what kind of disease is this? How will she manage with her small children. Whatever happens she would never return to Suratagain . She migrated to Surat with her family to work as causal construction labourer. Her anxieties about returning to the city in which she had been stuck for 40days with little food and money reflect those of the large numbers of Adivasi workers who migrate from tribal dominated remote rural region of southern Rajasthan to large cities in Guujrat and Maharashtra.

AajevikaBureau(2020), a labour right organization conducted a telephone survey with 426 migrant workers from the five tribal dominated districts of southern Rajasthan: Udaipur, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Banswara and Sirohi. 100% of those surveyed had lost their jobs, with workers being out of workfor

38 days on average during March and April 2020 when the survey was conducted. This directly resulted in hunger. 92% of workers reported that they had cut down the daily expenses. Their daily food consumption took the greatest hit."

Nair and Verma (2020) "The International Labour Organization predicted that due to the pandemic and lockdown about 400 million workers would be poverty stricken" most migrants originate from UP and Bihar, followed by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The cities of Mumbai and Delhi attract the biggest number of migrants while most migrate for work, women migrate due to marriage" "Migrant

workers consists majority of daily wage labourers working in the manufacturing and construction industries. They are often denied adequate healthcare, nutrition, housing and sanitation."

Gupta (2020) "People started comparison between the situation of many domestic migrants and Indians abroad. Vande Bharat Mission was criticized for focusing more on the affluent at the expense of the working class".

Nath (2020) "There were atleast 1,461 accidents over the courses of the nationwide lockdown. According to ministry of Labour and employment – it did not have any data of migrant workers who lost their jobs and their lives during the Covid-19 lockdown". The minister answered that total 1,04,66,152 workers had returned while 32,49,638 returning to U.P. and 15,00612 to Bihar Over 900 people had died due to lockdown related reasons such as starvation, suicide and road accidents while going back to their homes till July 4,2020.

Public interest technologies the Jest G.N. 2020 set out on a bicycle Krishna and PromilaSahu were crushed to death by a vehicle on the outskirts of Lukhnow in month of May .Their two children Chandni and Nikhil had miraculously survived. Now they have become orphaned, living with their uncle and aunt.

"There is data available of people dying in shramik special trains in itself. Rakesh Gaud's Father, who used to sold Pan in mumbai lost his life in shramik train allegedly due to lung disease but his family feels it was due to fatigue and exhaustion in the summer another person named Ram avadh who died on board a special shramik train while trying to return to his place there are so many incidents like these. And it is very ridiculous if government don't have data regarding death of migrant workers." Indian Roads including National Highways, witnessed 81,395 accidents between March and June which comprised the peak of covid-19 lockdown period. The Union Road transport ministry informed that it does not maintain separate data in respect of migrant workers who have died in road accidents. More than 1900 accidents killed 750 people including 198 migrant workers between march 25 and may 31 according to save life foundation, a charity that works towards improving road safety and emergency care in India. According to it almost half of Road accident fatalities involving 94 migrant workers took place in UP followed by Madhaya Pradesh and Bihar."

A Rapid research report during Covid-19 by Caritas India – Migrant workers on their way back to their

native places are normally exposed to several vulnerabilities because they are desperate to reach home and they seldom enjoy social protection. The survey revealed that small number of migrants were harassed during their journey as many as 18.8% migrant workers reported that police had harassed them while they were on their way back and 13.1% informed that police had harassed them after they reached their native places. Transporters had harassed 10.6% of home bound migrants during the journey. Government Officers excluding police harassed 9.0% migrant workers while they were travelling. The money landers, employers and neighbor's also harassed the migrants.

"Jai Prakash Ram a young man from Bihar's Buxar District was working in Faridabad as construction labourer some 1000Km. away from his home. His family survived on his meager income. Then came the lockdown and the life of Jai prakash and his family went for a loss. He lost his work, he had to return for his home district. He walked for few days since all means of transport were stopped. He travelled in several trucks, and somehow reached his village with empty pockets . Now he has slipped in deep crisis. His family is on the verge of starvation and micro-finance agent was continuously harassing for the recovery of loan that his mother has taken for helping him to return home. To make things worse, Jai Prakash found no work anywhere near his village and his family received no support from the government. He has no faith in peoples representatives according to him" Jeet Jane kebaad koi gareebkeliyekuchnahikarta."

In Caritas India Survey (2020), it was revealed the 59% workers were working alone in cities and other places, while their families still in villages. Now their families are facing difficult times. Further the study revealed how will they survive now? According to the survey 47.4% migrant workers will return to work, 30.9% said they would use their savings to meet expenses. 3% responded that they would sell their valuables or property to meet their needs. 21% said they have not decided anything and 19.6% stated that they are clueless about how they will meet the needs of the family. Most migrant workers expected help from government. What kind of support and help they are expecting from government 14% said they want help to start their agricultural operations and 5% sought loan support for starting non-forum livelihood.

Godbole (April 2020) Many countries have reported an increase in domestic violence attributed to lockdowns amid the covid-19 pandemic. Financial Insecurity and uncertainty have led to increased

aggression at home, with abusers able to control large amounts of their victims daily life.

According to UNESCO The pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide leading to the widespread closures of schools and universities. School and University closures due to covid-19 were implemented nationwide in 165 countries. This affected over 1.5 billion students worldwide. Those higher education universities have also impacted their students by deciding not to stop class but rather migrate everything to virtual. Of 195 students interview surveyed at a large university their findings show that there is an increased concern in mental health of these students.

Research Gaps

- After reviewing the literature, it has proved that there is not much research on covid-19 and its repercussions in sociological field. So we will conduct our research on forced displacement, migrant labourers and covid-19 link from sociological perspective.
- The topic of force displacement and migrant labourers has not been much explored in state of Haryana as review literature is proving it, so we would conduct our research in Haryana's Faridabad District.
- Our research will be give a wider perspective on the issue of forced displacement and migrant labourers and will also find out what kind of support they were provided by the government and not government agencies. We will study Socio-economic profile of forcefully displaced and migrant labourers during lockdown period.

Statement of the research problem

Forced displacement and migration of labourers is not a new phenomenon but in contemporary time it accelerated on a large scale due to covid-19 pandemic. Because of this contagious disease government of India decided to lockdown the nation to prevent this pandemic from spreading all over the country.

The movement of migrants back to their villages is propelled by the fact that existing conditions of living in cities would not allow them to practice physical distancing or isolation. This movement of labourers involuntary and forced in nature. There were days and night coverage in print and electronic media on the condition of migrant labourers. But after slowing down of covid-19 pandemic, nobody is talking about the forcefully displaced and migrant laboures.

The aim of this research is to study the hardship based during lockdown by forcefully displaced

migrant labourers. The research will find out what type of support they were provided by government and not government agencies like they set up shelter homes for them, distributed food, Indian Railways made the arrangements for the laboures to reach their native places safely. Further will be study how they living their life now? What kind of support they expect from government now to restart their destabilize life again?

This proposed research aspire to explore what kind of support the forcefully displaced and migrant labourers were provided? Was that support useful and adequate for them? This research would benefit the society at large specially government agencies to tackle this type of situation if arrive again more tactfully.

KEY TERMS

Forced Displacement- It is an involuntary or coerced movement of person or people away from their home or region.

Migrant Labourer – A migrant labour is a person who either migrates within their home country or to foreign country for work.

Covid-19 – It is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus in Wuhan, China 2019.

Migration- Migration is a physical shifting of work force from one place to other. It may be permanent or temporary in nature.

Resettlement- It is process of moving people to different place to live because they are no longer allowed to reside in the area where they used to live.

Rehabilitation- It aims at getting people back into society or readapt to society.

OBJECTIVES

- To find out the causes of migration of labourers in Faridabad during the lockdown period.
- To study the nature and impact of forced displacement on migrant labourers during the lockdown period.
- To study the challenges and difficulties faced by forcefully displaced and migrant labourers during the lockdown period.
- To study the type of government and non-government support provided to the forcefully displaced and migrant labourers during.

- To study the Socio-economic profile of forcefully displaced and migrant labourers.
- Research Question:

1. What was the most serious repercussion of covid-19 on forcefully displaced and migrant labourers
2. What problems did the forcefully displaced and migrant labourers face during the lockdown period?
3. How were the labourers and their families affected by the migration and forced displacement during the lockdown period?
4. Were there any policy of resettlement and rehabilitation for forcefully displaced and migrant labourers during the covid -19 period?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design-

The study will use descriptive research design.

Area of Study

The research will be conducted in Faridabad District, where clusters of migrant labourers live.

Universe of Research-

All the forcibly displaced and migrant labourers of Faridabad district will constitute the universe of study.

Sampling

Lists of migrant and displaced labourrers will be obtained from the labourcommissioner's of office. From the lists obtained, localities having large number of migrants and displaced labourers will be prepared. From the selected localities, list of migrant and displaced labourers will be framed. From this list a random sample of appropriate size will be selected.

Sources of data collection-

Data will be collected from Primary and Secondary sources.

Primary Sources-

Interviews-Schedule

Qualitative and Quantitative both data will be used.

Case study will be conducted for extreme cases.

Secondary Sources

Books Journals Encyclopedias

Documentaries Recordings and Speeches Reviews

Articles

Social Media Posts

Tools of data collection

Interviews –Schedule will be used. Interviews will be conducted.

Significance of Study

Usually migration occurs from rural to urban areas but in lockdown we witnessed the opposite trend, this gives us an opportunity to rethink about internal migration in India. Importance of this study or research will be what lessons could be drawn from this for the future well-being of Indian migrants. What can be done to attract them to stay back in their native places so that big cities and metropolis can be decongested? How migration in pandemics and disasters can be made safe, orderly and regular.

Internal migration in normal times also a deep – rooted problem in India. Migration experts estimate the total number of internal migrants in India at 600 million in 2020. About 200 million of them are inter-district and inter-state migrants and another 140 millions are considered highly vulnerable struggling to find any reliable sources of income or jobs at their native places, they have no option but to return to the cities and start afresh. The distress caused by displacement hit the migrants the hardest.

Tentative Chapterisation

1. Introduction.
2. Causes of migration of labourers during lockdown period.
3. Nature and impact of forced displacement on labourers during lockdown period.
4. Challenges and difficulties faced by forcefully displaced and migrant labourers during lockdown period.
5. Government and Non-Government support to forcefully displaced and migrant labourers during the lockdown period.
6. Conclusion and suggestions.

References

Agarwal. Ananya, Raj. Rohit (2020) June 18 2020 Migrant workers in India: The Pandemic Presses. Retrieve at blogs./Se.9c. U.K., 5 March2021.

AierAmangla and KithanThung Chang beni (2007) /Urban migration A Thematic report on Nagaland. GOI UNDP project.

AmreshDubey, Richard -Palmer – Jones &KunalSen (July 2004) Surplus labour, Social/ Structure & Rural to Urban migration: Evidence from Indian Data conference paper pretected at the connfferennce inn the 50th Anniversary of Louis model.

AnupamHazara (February 2012) Rural India : Still floating towards cities, Kurushetra, Journal on rural development Vol. 60. No.2 pp- 3-5.

Auraiya Road Accident: Two more migrant workers die, toll rises to 26. Hindustan times, 17 May 2020.

Banerji. Annie. June 2020 Revturs.com

C. Huang, Y Wang, S.Li et al. clinical features of patients with 2019 Novel Corona Virus in Wuhan, china, Lancet 395, 2020, PP-44977-506, New England Journal Mass Medical Society.

C.Michael (1999),Why economic analysis is Essential to resettlement; A Sociological view Economic and Political Weeekly. XXXIV, XXXI, 2149-2158

Caritas IndiaA Rapid Research Report 2020 during covid-19

Chisti, Seema. The Indian Express June 8 2020. Retrieved at www.indianexpress.com

Covid-19 Educational disruption and response" UNESCO 4 march 2020.

Retrieved 29 march 2020.

Department for international development report (March 2007) – Moving out of poverty: Making migration work better for people.

Deshingkar. Priyya (June 2004) understanding the implications of migration pro-poor Agricultural growth, overseas development institute London. Paper for the DAC POVNET agricultural task group meeting.

"Displaced person/displacement. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization". www.unesco.org.

Dubey, S and Mallha,V(2015): Migration causes and effects, business and management reviews

5(4).

Dutta; Roy, Divyanshuu editorial, 23 May 2020 "We could have done Much,

Much better; NitiAnyog CEO on migrant NDTV Retrieved on 23 May 2020. **F.Walter (2000)** "Pawns in Development, i. a S. Parsuram and P.V. unnikrishanan, India disaster Report human- instigated Disasters, P276-279 **Faraz Ahmad Qazi**, 17 May 2020. "Thousands of migrants pretest, Block Mathrua Highway After yogiAadityaNath's No. movement order. News 18. Retrieved at 19 May 2020.

Gibney . M J & R.A. Harsen (2005) Immigration and Asylum: from 1900 to the present, ABC C/io . pp. 1046.

GodboleT(9 april 2020) "Domestic violence rises amid coronavirus lockdowns in Asia" Deutsche welle(DW). Retrieved 11 april 2020.

Global trends- Forced displacement in 2019UNHCR. Retrieved 20 March 2021 from https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstat/5ee200e37/unger.global- trend.2019.html.

Gujrat Lockdown: protest by migrant workers erupt again in Surat, the financial express 16 April 2020.

Gupta. Shekhar, May 9 2020 "Vande Bharat Vs. Bharat KeVande: can modi be losing his political touch so soon" www.The priat.in

Gupta.D. Moushami, September 2020 www.theprint.in

H. Mander, R. Hemandri (1999) –Dams, displacement, policy and law in India, working paper of the world commission on Dams. UNPAN1. UN.org/infradoc/group/public/UNPAN 021511. PDF accessed on 24 March 2021).

Internal Displacement Monitoring centre,Geneva, Switzerland. Imdc.org.

Internal Displacement Monitoring centre.org.

International Organization for Migration (IOM 2013): International migration, health andhumanrights.Geneva:IOM. Available from: https://www.oxchr.org/document /issues/migration/ who-IOM_UNOHCHR publication.pdf.

J.f. Chan, S. Yuanet. Al. a familial cluster of Pneumonia associated with 2019 Novel Corona virus indicating person to person transmission A study of family cluster, Lancet 2020, 395. PP 514-523

Elsevier.

JhaAbhishek, Kawoo Sa V. Mohammad "What the 2011, census data on Migration tell US (26 July 2019)Retrived at www.hindustantimes.com

K. Shanthi(February 2006) – Female labour migration in India: Insights from NSSO data; working paper 4/2006 madras School of economics.

Katy Gardner and Zahir Ahmad (Nov 2006), "Place Social protection and migration in Bangladesh: A Londoni village in Bishwanath; Sussex Centre for Migration Research.

Kumar, Vikas scroll.in November 1 2020.

Lama. P Mahendra – Inter displacement inn India: Causes protection and dilemmas. FM review.org

Nair. Shabrinath; Verma. Divya May 19, 2020 "A Police Frame work for India's covid-19 migration. www.Bloomberquiat.in

Nanda, Rupashree, 1 May 2020 "Lockdown and Labour pains The demand for MGNREGA work has never been so strong, says economist Dreze;

Nandi. Shrya, Bhaskar. Utpal. 88 May 2020 Migrants deaths on the tracks a wake –up call for India. Livemiat.com Retrieved at 9 May 2020

Narayan. Dinesh The economic times 4 April 2020. Retrieved www.economics times.com

Nath. Damini, September 14 2020 "Government has no data of migrant workers, death and loss of job" www.thehinduu.com

Parsuraman S. (1997) Theanti dam movement and rehabilitation policy, in the dam and the nation: displacement and resettlement in the narmada valley, eds: Jean Dreze, Meera Samson and Satyajit Singh (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997) P-33.

Rashid. Omar, 20 September 2020www.thehindu.com

Rebekka, E. Grun (April 2009) Exist and Save: Migration and saving under violence; policy research working paper 4918 world bank.

Sharma, Mihir, 1 April 2020 "Corona Virus exposes India's official closures" Bloomberg Quint.

Sharma. Maya. 5 May 2020' They told us, they would take us homes Migrants protest in Karnatka.

Sharma. Niharika QZ.com September 14, 2020..

Sims, shennon 2019 08-27" The land battle behind the fires in the Amazon. The Atlantic. Retrieved

2019-10-24

Son, changwon; Hegde, Sudeep; smith; Alec; Wang,Xiaomi; Sasangohar, Farzan(3 september 2020) " Effects of covid-19 on college students' mentalhealth in the united states: interview survey study". Journal of medical internet research.22(9):e21279.doi:10.2196\21279 ISSN1439-4456.

Sphere India (2018) "Kerala floods 2018 joint detailed needs assessment reports.

Steadman, Phillip 2014- Neuclear Disasters and build environment: A report to the royal institute of British Architects. Elsevier science. ISBN-9781483106229, OCLC-1040599457.

T.Kain, R Howet, "Preparing intensive care for the pandemic. Influenza crit care 23(2019) P.33 cc forum. Biom-edcentral.com The Tribune. 18 May 2020.

UNHCR Global Trends forced development in 2014 retrieved 17 June 2021.

World migration report 2020. IOM World migration report 29-11-27 www.NDTV.com www.nov.comwww.indatody.in

Wyman, Mark: DPS: Europe's displaced persons 1945-1951. Cornell University Press 1998 ISBN 0-8014-8542-8. **www.**indeed.com.